VOL. 5 .-- NO. 27.

DR. TOWNSEND'S

engthens the person, but it creates new, pure and

rich blood : a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success
It has performed within the last five years more than

were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of

10,000 cases of general debility and want of ner-yous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates

the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their nuscular energy by the effects of medicine or in-

discretion committed in youth, or the excessive indul-gence of the passions, and brought on a general physi-

tem, in a most extraordinary degree. Consumption Curro.—Cleanse and Strengthen. Con

sumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs. Asthma,

has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became

blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a

wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able

has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful

for these results. Your obedient servant, WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine s'.

Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir-I have suffered terribly fo

tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the fol-

lowing from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir-I have a little girl seven ears of age, who has been several years afflicted with

success; at last, although we could find no recommenda-

she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not

inherent cause or causes, produced by irregulari, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surpris-

ing than its invigorating effects on the human frame Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, al

once become robust and full of energy under its influ

the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so deli-

have been reported to us.

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Ex

tract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in re-ference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine

men are subject. It braces the whole system, renews

permanently the natural energies, by removing the im-purities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce

a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painfu

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for puri-ing the system, and relieving the sufferings attendi

as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tin

and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy cir-culation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich

blood to the extremities, is that which paints the coun-

tenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of nature—not of powder or soap. If

beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint

This is why the southern, and especially the Span-

tion of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain clas-

satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr.

copied our bills and circulars which relates to the com-

Three Children.

H. P. PULING, M. D. J. WILSON, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

W. L. SMITH.

sons cured in one house is unprecedented.

feel myself under great obligation.

ence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

mere than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: \$2 50 in advance.

Department of state.

**WHOLE NO. 235.** 

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS. Post Office, Wilmington. NORTHERN MAIL., by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M ..

and close at 10 every night. Southern Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 94 A. M. every day. FAYSTYSVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M.,

and closes at 94 P. M. every day. TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL's STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10. Onslow Mail. Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and loses every Thursday night at 19P. M.

W. S. ASHE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, (OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.) Wilmington, N. C.

Aports this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and [Feb 2, 1849-21-tf

## EDWARD CANTWELL. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT.) WILMINGTON, N. C., will be grateful for any business entrusted to him

J an 26, 1849-[20-tf

## GEORGE W. DAVIS. Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANT. DAVIS'S WHARF, South Water S reet, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. A. GWYER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

B. N. Disnnow, Esq., New York. Rob't G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C. October 6, 1848.

WM. H. LIPPITT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Sceds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,

On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wil-but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases mington, N. C. October 8, 1847-[4

W. L. SMITH,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)

AUCTIONEER COMMISSION MERCHANT

STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block. September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS, INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER. WILMINGTON, N. C.

October 13, 1848--[5-y T. F. ROBESON, INSPECTOR OF

TIMBER and LUMBER, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec 22, 1848-[15-1f MOODY B. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of

Brunswick and Duplin Counties. ept 29, 1848-[3-tf SCOTT. KEEN & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS SUPERIOR

READY MADE CLOTHING, Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 19, 1849[-19-1y.

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS. The undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to THOS H. ASHE. W. H. LASPEYRE.

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend

Notice.

HE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction one of the most valuable preparations in the market. of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any Albany, April 1, 1847. remote from the danger of fire and will make our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided. to store temporally. W. O. JEFFREYS. May 5th, 1848.—[34tf

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS. made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice. Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG's

September 22, 1848-[2-tf

COOPER'S ISINGLASS. THE above article is the best in use for making Flour. For sale by JELLIES. They can be made in the warmest weather without any difficulty, perfectly stiff and transparent, and when flavored with the extracts of Vanilla, Damask Rose, Lemon and Nutmeg, Rose, Peach or Orange flower water, they are unsurpassable. The above articles are for sale by

Druggist and Chemist. Linseed Oil, and always on hand. W H LIPPITT.

Druggist and Chemist.

and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or For sale by W H LIPPITT, 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is Just received by the subscriber, a fine lot of charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff. July 14, 1848-[44-tf

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.

Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.

June 23, 1348—[41-1y

WHISKEY, PORK, BACON, &c.

6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon-Sides and Hams; 30

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst.,

mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore,

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1849.

MARBLE MONUMENTS SARSAPARILLA!

Wonder and blessing of the Age!

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and marranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickning and Abilitating the notions. And Grave Stone Agency. THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the best and most extensive MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disfor Marbie Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the ease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best shortest notice and most reasonable prices. SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

> J. C. & R. B. WOOD, Builders and Contractors.

Fire and Marine Insurance. Agency of the Protection Insurance Co., OF NEW JERSEY. CAPITAL \$200,000!

gence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, pre-nature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any Invigorating Cordial. As it rehews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

Any losses sustained will be promptly and hon-AVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity,

Any losses sustained will be promptly and hon-orably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledg-Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expecteration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Spitting Blood.

New-York, April 28, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla A. MARTIN, Ag't. May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

New Livery Sta-Having completed my new Lito receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or

to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough My stubles are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of Rheumatism.-This is only one of more than four the town. They are built of brick, and covered ousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's with tin, which makes them entirely fire-proof. cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary vir. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and con-James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter: venient as any Stables in the United States. I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,)

a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hunment under the Stables sufficient to hold one hun-could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost dis-ressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflictry, and I to My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any coun-

> I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to me- thority of the Federal Government in 1815 rit a continuance of their custom.

To the Public.

only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUYLER, jr.

Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipent Consumption. Personness problems and speedy cure for Incipent Consumptions. patronage of the public generally. All persons ion, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, eucorrhæa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers. Also a large Lot for the accommodation of

April 23d, 1847 .- [32tr

CARRIAGES. Market Street, about 300 yards above the Episcopal Church.

he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. ubsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medi- Among which may be found, COACHES, BA cines taken for female weakness and disease. By using ROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, Great blessing to Mothers and Children. GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, Harness of every description. All orders in the above line thakfully received notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only. Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a va Which will be sold very low: when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beau-tifles its own production in the "human face Divine,"

ISAAC WELLS.

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH! THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKE'I HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUT-

N. B. To Graziers and others having fine ish ladies, are so much admired Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash. stuff a great Remedy for Females, &c. &c., and have up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Town-send's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, August 18, 1848-[49-tf ecommended theirs, although previously they did not a number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious

J. T. SCHONWALD, Botanic Physician.

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilia has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood Three per-Princess and Water Streets, North side, WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the veform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—
They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles. It can be the serious form and a large and feeth state to the serious form. aken only four bottles; it took them away, for which DICINES, of his own manufacture, of purely ve-Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.
Opinions of Physicians. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.
This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the Union have in numerous cases preserie. getable composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offor consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases preseribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be | cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dysitch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

> VARNISH. Druggist and Chemist.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, N. O.; 105 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and estail by Townsend's, Sands, (in quart bottles,) Sands, (small,) Webster's, Graffenberg's, Carpenter's, over foreign commerce, is, by the Constitution, and Sands Iodide of Sarsaparilla, always on hand. W H LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist. 20 bbls. N. O. Rectified Whiskey; 2 do back country Rye Whiskey; 5 do N. E. Rum; 5 do WHITE LEAD. Gin; 5 do Brandy; 5 qr. casks Malaga Wine;

SARSAPARILLA.

Pure Extra and No. 1, a large lot. Also, Chrome green, dry and in oil; Chrome yellow, btls Mess Pork; 10 do, Prime do; 20 de Canal Spanish brown, Venetian red, &c. &c. For sale W H LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist. GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, a large and well selected asortment of Garden and Flower Seeds. Also, a WM. H. LIPPITT. Druggist and Chemist.

SUGAR & COFFEE. 15 bags Laguyre Coffee; 10 bags Rio Coffee 10 bbls Sugar, at the old stand of PERRIN 4 HARTSFIELD.

LECTURE On the North and the South, delivered before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Asso-

ciation, of Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1849, by ELWOOD FISHER. The progress and prospects of the Northern and Southern sections of this Union, involves some of the greatest and gravest questions of We have received a variety of patterns, various the age. Each has a form of civilization peever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and styles with the prices, which may be examined at culiar to itself, and to modern times. The confederacy which has been formed by their union has astonished the world by its success: but the world, as well as the two sections themselves, differ very widely as to the cau-

> respective systems of society in producing it. This controversy has long been advancing on the country, and now, in consequence of recent events, it has become general. In this part of the country, however, we have had but one side; and as the subject is one of the first magnitude, I have thought it highly im-portant that it should be well examined. In a Commercial Institution like this, it is peculiarly proper that the causes of the wealth and the sources of the commerce of the country should be well understood.

When the Constitution of the United States was adopted, the population of the two sections of the United States was nearly equaleach being not quite two millions of inhabibles .--- FIRE PROOF .- tants, the South including more than half a million of slaves. The territory then occuvery Stables, I am now ready pied by the two was, perhaps, also nearly equal in extent and fertility. Their commerce was also about the same; the North exporting about \$9,800,540 in 1790, and the South \$9, 200,500.\* Even the property held by the two sections was almost exactly the same in amount, being about 400,000 millions in value each, according to an assessment for direct taxes in 1779.\* For the first quarter of a century of the present Government, up to 1816, the South took the lead of the North in commerce: as at the end of that period the exports of the Southern States amounted to about thirty millions of dollars, which was five Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constant- millions more then the Northern. At this time, in 1816, South Carolina and New York were the two greatest exporting States of the try, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire Union, South Carolina exporting more than Fits: Fits: Dr. Townsend, not having satisfaction to those who favor me with their cus \$10,000,000, and New York over \$14,000,-

According to the assessments made by aufor direct taxes, the value of property in the Southern States had arisen to \$859,574,697, Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf the white population being then, according to an average of the census of 1810 and that of 1820, about 2,749,795, or about \$312 per head, whilst the property of the Northern States amounted to \$1,042,782,264,\* for 4,326,-

550 population, or only \$240 per head. Even in Manufactures the South, at this period, excelled the North in proportion to the numbers of their population. In 1810, according to the returns of the Marshals of the United States, the fabrics of wool, cotton, and linnen, manufactured in the Northern 34,786,497 vards, estimated at \$16,771,724. Thus, after the lapse of the first quarter of a century, under our present form of Government, the South has surpassed the North in Commerce, in Manufactures, and in the accu-HE subscriber has on hand a large and gen-eral assortment of CARRIAGES, which ber of citizens of the respective sections. mulation of wealth, in proportion to the num-

Since that period a great change has occurred. The harbors of Nor'olk, of Richmond, of Charleston, and Savannah, have been deserted for those of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston; and New Orleans is the only Southern city that pretends to rival its Northand faithfully executed. Repairing done at short ern competitors. The grass is growing in the streets of those cities of the South, which oririety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which er years of the Union. Manufactures and the arts have also gone to take up their abode in the North. Cities have been expanded and multiplied in the same favored region. Railroads and canals have been constructed, and education has delighted there to build her colleges and seminaries.

These phenomena have made a profound impression on reflecting minds throughout the and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascineast from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.

TON. LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6½ to 8½ cents per lb.: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.

Union, and particularly in the South. By her leading statesmen, these results have been ascribed to the policy pursued by the Federal Union, and particularly in the South. By her Government since 1816. It was at this period that the system of direct taxation was fi-Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to | nally abandoned, and the whole interest of their advantage in first making application to the public debt, then so much augmented by him, as he has made it a rule to pay the high- the war, as well as the increased expenditures tiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sar- est corresponding prices with those of Charleston, of the Government, were made chargeable on saparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there the foreign commerce of the country, except is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving | the slight income from the public lands. And his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to at the close of the war, the principal articles of export, in exchange for which, we obtain-N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found ed our foreign goods, consisted of cotton, toplain's of women, word for word—other men who put either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, bacco, and rice, it was held that the new policy was a peculiar burden on the States that produced those staples. In addition to this, the establishment of a Bank of the United States located at the North, with large deposites of Government money, and enabled by Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of the confidence of the Government to maintain a large circulation, which would naturally be devoted to the promotion of Northern commerce, it was thought was also adverse to Southern commercial rivalry. These two measures were the work of a Republican Administration of the Government, but they were strenuously opposed by the States Right party. On their passage in Congress, it was declared by John Randolph, one of the most fered to the public. They are effectual remedies profound and sagacious statesmen in Virginia, or any other country ever produced, that a revolution in our government had occurred. whose consequences no man could calculate. pepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous | The result verified this prediction. Our popdiseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, ulation is now twenty millions, and yet it is thought by all parties that twenty-five milof the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make this Government exacte. \$32,000,000 as duties on our foreign imports, and that too, when, Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnishes. Also, in consequence of this heavy burden on our Paint, Varnish and Marking brushes always on hand, and for sale by W H LIPPITT.

The Government took half the value of the is \$456—in Ohio it is only \$276, or more than imports, as a tax on foreign trade. This outrage was the cause of South Carolina nullifi-

Now the power of the Federal Government precisely the same as over that among the States. It is a power to regulate only. And the South contended that inasmuch as the imconstitutional right to tax them on arriving in

When, therefore, the statesmen of the South reflect on the great commercial and manufacturing prosperity of their country in the days of direct taxation, and behold now her dilapidated cities and deserted harbors under the change of system, is it wonderful that they have made the halls of Congress eloquent with the ruin and wrong they have suffered? Or is it wonderful that the North, whilst it cannot believe that what has been so condutered. Fitkin.

'American Almanac.

'American Almanac.

'The population of Massachusetts is stated, according to recent estimates in her papers. That of Virginia was computed at the amount now assumed in 1834 by Prof. Dew. I have seen no official statement. But if she taxes other property as high as negroes, the total must now far exceed that estimate, as in 1847 she taxed 252,317 adultslaves at 880,741, who are worth about \$100,000,000, and taxes her other property, real and personal, \$354,154, exclusive of merchants' stock, and the Governor's message states there has been an increase of 5 per cent. in every item of taxation last year.

'Ky. Auditor's Report, 1843.

'Ohio Auditor's Report. small quantity of Grass Seed. Warranted fresh. of direct taxation, and behold now her dilapi-

mental to others, should yet take the South at its word as to its decline, and seek for other and negro slavery has with extraordinary una- much richer, than those of the non-slaveholdnimity been fixed upon as the great and effinow assumed that the South, particularly the confederacy, and the most prosperous commumost all classes, in terms of mingled condemnation and pity. She is accused of idleness,

The first object of civilized life is to accuof the multiplied wants of society in that

And hence it is that the South is declared to be falling behind the civilization of the age, and is advised to abandon her peculiar institution in order to avoid the disastrous condi-

Now in an age like this, of pre-eminent in--with the universal diffusion of the press, the first magnitude, and the least complexity, continually travelling amongst each other, and engaged in discussions with one another in a decline of general prosperity. This is an Massachusetts. error. The policy of the Federal Government, prosperity beyond that of any other people.

white people of the two sections. The State of Massachusetts, for instance, is generally regarded as one of the most successstantly referred to by the newspapers as a mocompare this favorite of the North, with Maryland, a Southern State of similar territorial extent, and one of the least of the Southern States, we shall find the latter to be decidedly superior in wealth in proportion to the num-States, amounted to 40,344,274 yards, valued of 1840, Maryland had a free population of at \$21,061,525, whilst the South fabricated 380,282, and in 1847 her property we assessed at \$202,272,650.\* Massachusetts in 1840 had a population of 737,699, and her property now is only \$300,000,000. Taking these two assessments as the basis of comparison, and it appears that the average property of a free person in Maryland was \$531, whilst in Massachusetts it is now, in the palmiest days she has ever seen, only \$406 per head-the freeman of Maryland being about 25 per cent.

The States of New York and Virginia are both of great territorial extent, and not mate-

of the pity of the much proper population of insular position. This rendered it necessary the North, is perhaps the richest community for her to acquire the empire of the sea to be in the world. The average wealth of the peo- secure from invasion by great continental ple of Great Britain may be about the same, powers; and with the dominion of the sea, it but it is not near so productive, and I think it was easy to establish a great colonial empire. demonstrable that no people on earth live in a The growth of such a great power in comthan those of Virginia. Nor is there any reason to fear a decline in her wealth. According to the census returns of 1840, Virginia, with a free population of less than one-third of that of New York, and a capital something large masses of people in cities, which causes Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres; do net shirts & drawers less, produced from the various branches of her industry, more than half the product of morals, great increase of want, and of crime; New York; and as the total population of consequences that are fatal in the first place Plain striped and gold Superfine bed Blankets; Virginia, slave and free, is only about half to liberty in governments, and finally to indethat of new York, it is clear that, after deduc. | pendence in nations. This tendency has been | Linseys and Kerseys; | Horse ting the annual consumption of both, Virginia so obvious and universal among the great Bl'k satin silk Velvet and Bed Ticking and Apron will have a larger proportional surplus re- States of all ages, as to have caused the belief maining to augment the stock of her perma

If now we examine the relative condition of the new States the same results are apparent. The States of Kentucky and Ohio lie side by side, and are of similar climate, fertility, and extent-the proportion of rich land being, however, less in Kentucky. Their age it as a mere creature of the race or persons is also nearly the same, Kentucky having been admitted as a State about eleven years before Ohio. Ohio is considered the most prosperous State in the West, and is continu- that generally attend the progress of civilizaally contrasted with Kentucky for the purpose of illustrating the blighting effects of slavery on the latter. Let us see with what reason.

In 1840, Kentucky had a free population of 597,570, and her property amounts, according to her tax as essment of 1848, to about 272,-847,696.‡ Ohio, in 1840, had a population of 1,519,457, and her assessment last year was 421,067,9915. The average value of properis \$456-in Ohio it is only \$276, or more than one-third less; and as the population of Ohio is now still greater in proportion to that of Kentucky than in 1840, the difference in favor of the latter is still more.

Nothing is more common than the opinion that the price of land in Kentucky is, in consequence of slavery, much lower than in Ohio. ports from abroad were the proceeds chiefly I have examined the Auditor's reports of both of her staple exports, and were therefore, to States, which present in detail the valuation all intents and purposes, the product of her of all their lands. In Kentucky the average industry and capital, that there was no more value is about seven dollars per acre, in Ohio it is about eleven, and I am very confident our ports, than to tax the products of the North. when shipped to the South. that the quality of Ohio land is to that extent superior—as in Kentucky there is a large superior—as in Kentucky there is a large mountain region for which Ohio has nothing

cive to its own prosperity, should be detri- equivalent. Thus, then, it is manifest that ing States which have been usually considerone side as the other.

reason. The question is, which is the most element did not enter into the character of the tion of ignorance and barbarism that awaits profitable investment of capital-in land and colony. Its inhabitants 'daily grew more slaves-as is usual in the slaveholding States and more averse to cohabitation. -or in land alone, or commerce and manufactelligence, with the schoolmasters all abroad tures, as in the Northern States? And this question is almost universally decided in fa- ded, and seventy-six before her Independence and the post, and on a question like this, of vor of the latter. In the South, according to its laws, the slave is as available to his owner passed by her Legislature during the revoluand whilst the people of the two sections are for the purposes of property, as any other tionary war, prohibiting merchants from serproperty. The North has held, however, ving as Representatives in the Continental that this peculiar species of property, instead | Congress. stages and steamboats, in cars, in hotels, on of being profitable to the owner, has been imthe stump, and in Congress-it is scarcely poverishing and ruinous. And in contradiccredible that a universal mistake prevails as | tion to this I have shown that in every comto the facts. Yet in opposition to the exist. munity where it exists there wealth abounds ces. The soil of Virginia was found to be aing opinion on the subject, I maintain that the to a far greater extent than in the States from dapted to the cultivation of tobacco, and Afri-South is greatly the superior of the North in which it is excluded, whatever may be their can slave labor to its cultivation; and tohacco wealth, in proportion to the number of their climate, soil, or territory. But even if the as- soon became an article of commerce. The citizens respectively; and this will appear by sessed value of all the slaves in Kentucky, introduction of this sort of labor had the effect a comparison and progress of the white peo- Virginia, and Maryland, were left out of the of excluding, in a great measure, emigration ple of the respective sections. The North, schedule of their property, the white people from Europe-the emigration which subverts and even many in the South, have assumed a | of those States would remain wealthier, on an | ed the ascendency of the Quakers of Pennsyldecline in manufactures and commerce, to be average, than those of Ohio, New York, and vania-which has materially modified the

and the domestic institutions of the Southern timating the average wealth of individuals in And it has been through negro slavery that States, have indeed been unfavorable to the a community, the slaves ought to be included agriculture has been made, for the first time latter in those pursuits, but the agriculture of as persons, and left out as property. This, I in the history of the world, so profitable and the South has maintained and advanced in think, is also an error, for the reason before attractive as to render rural life the favorice of stated. Where it is contended that the white wealth as well as of the mass of the people-Let us first examine the condition of the man ought to abandon slave property because to make the country instead of the towns the ting rich, it is aboutd to assert that he not on- And this system of society has prevailed ly has no property in his slave, but that other throughout the other States of the South, owful and flourishing of the North; and is con- property belongs equally to him But if for ing to the similarity of their primitive characany other purpose or view of political econo- ter to that of Virginia-to her example-to del for all the others, and very frequently as my, the slave be included with the freeman in emigration into them of many Virginians, the a taunt to the Southern. If, however, we averaging the property of a State, it will even warmth of the climate, and to the culture of then appear that in the States I have considered the Southern are still wealthier than the ployment of slave labor than that of tobacco. Northern, counting the slaves as persons and deducting them from the property. So that ber of her citizens. According to the census any foundation in fact for the popular delu- sent the extraordinary, and, so far as my resion, that the Southern States, or any of them, searches extend, the unparalleled result of a hereafter, inferior to their Northern neighbors by agriculture than any other people in any in wealth-but the reverse.

been developed in the United States. The original methods of acquiring wealth,

communities, was by conquest or commerce. population. rially unequal in that respect. New York is Hence the almost exclusively military characalso regarded habitually, as one of the grand- ter of one great class of the ancient States, est products of free institutions-and the pres- which resulted in the universal empire sucent condition of Virginia is continually refer. cessively of the Assyrian, Persian, Greek, and red to, as a striking and melancholy result of Roman governments; and hence the rise of slavery. Her poverty, her ignorance, her Tyre and Carthage. Hence, also, in the mididleness, her decay, and her misery are the dle ages, the empire of Charlemagne, and the property is now about \$600,000,000.† The made more progress, manufactures were inclu-property is now about \$600,000,000.† The made more progress, manufactures were inclu-pleaded in bar of a recovery.

All persons indebted to said intestate, are request 921, and in 1847 her property is assessed at policy of England has combined the three- ed to come forward and settle. \$632,699,993. The average property of a conquest, commerce, and manufactures—and free white person in Virginia is \$758; in New by these she has succeeded in the construc-York it is only \$260, or a little more than tion of an empire which, for extent of territo-Virginia, instead of being poor and in need policy of England has been dictated by her her success in them But an extraordinary TER GOODS. development of commerce and manufactures Superfine Broad Cloths: Men's silk shirts; has always resulted in the concentration of Pilot and Beaver do | do Gansey's over-shirts that communities, like individuals, contain within themselves the seeds of dissolution which must ultimately bring them to the dust But whether we consider a State as a moral

being, whose essence consists in the principles on which it is constructed, and therefore not necessarily mortal, or whether we regard that founded or inhabit it, and therefore transient, there can be no doubt that its prosperity is seriously impaired by the evils referred to,

Rural life has always been celebrated by the poets for its innocence. "God made the country and man made the town;"

But it is a kind of life that has seldom been thought favorable to the accumulation of Worked Fronts; wealth—the first want of civilization. It is Plain and plaid Alpacca; Ladies col'd Kid Gloves, also usually associated with rudeness of man. Blue and figured do ners. Hence the votaries of fortune and society have preferred the city, and if to these Large superfine Thibet we add the vast multitude who seek the immediate gratification of their appetites an! passions, which cities afford, at the bazard of future want, we have a clear solution of the undue tendency to city at the expense of country life. This great evil, sufficient of it- Children's do self to cast a stigma on civilization, and even ultimately to destroy it, was for the first time successfully encountereed and conquered by 1200 yards of Carpeting; 40 cases Boots and the institutions of the South; and in the great achievement Virginia led the way. Amongst cheap. the early white settlers of Virginia were many of the Cavaliers who had been driven into ex-Cromwell. The Cavaliers were of the country party in England, the cities and towns were more generally devoted to the Round-chants to our stock, and solicit them to examine heads. The Cavaliers of Virginia seem to the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel have brought over with them from England a hostility even to the modes of life of the enemies they left behind them, as the settlers of New England, on the other hand, from the Roundheads, became highly commercial.— These peculiarities were exhibited in a striking manner in the progress of the two colonies. Bancroft tells us:

ments exceeding one square, when published of 12 months, cash in advance. "But the greatest safeguard of liberty in the free people of the slaveholding States-of Virginia was the individual freedom of mind. those States which are uniformly regarded as which formed of necessity, the character of causes of such a result. This has been done, the victims of poverty and ruin-are all richer, independent landholders, living apart on their plantations. In the age of commercial monopoly, Virginia had not one market town, cient cause of Southern decline. And it is ed as the most flourishing members of this not one place of trade. As to all outward appearance it looked all like a wild desert, and older States, is undergoing the process of im- nities the world ever saw. Such at least is the mercantile world, founding its judgment poverishment, depopulation, and decay. At the testimony of official documents on the sub- on the absence of cities, regarded it as one the North she is continually spoken of by al- ject-the highest authority that exists. For I of the poorest, miserablest, and worst counhave taken nearly all these statements of the tries in America.' It did not seek to share acproperty of the several States alluded to, from tively in the profits of commerce; it had little ignorance, cruelty, and pride. She is advised the assessments made by public officers, for of the precious metals, and still less of credit ses of this success, and the agency of the two to emancipate her slaves, and emulate the the collection of taxes Of the accuracy of -it was satisfied with agriculture. Taxes North in enterprise, industry, and civiliza- the valuations, it is of course impossible to were paid in tobacco; remittances to Europe speak from personal knowledge; but those of were made in tobacco; the revenue of the Ohio and Kentucky are, according to my op- clergy, and the magistrates of the colony, was mulate wealth, as on that depends improve- portunities of observation, as nearly correct collected in the same currency; the colonial ment in science and the arts, and the supply as need be desired. And as to the other States tradesman received his pay in straggling parthe chances of error are perhaps as great on cels of it; and ships from abroad were obliged to be whole months in the rivers, before In the slaveholding States, slaves are of boats visiting the several plantations on their course included in the property. This is banks could pick up a cargo. In the season sometimes objected to, but I think without of a commercial revolution, the commercial

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erdered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts: per square for every insertion after the first week.

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One quate one insertion,

Such was the character of Virginia in 1700 -ninety-two years after the colony was foun--such she has remained. I have seen a law

But this primitive character of Virginia could not have been preserved to the extent we now behold, but for peculiar circumstanoriginal character of New England, and still By others again it is contended, that in es- more of the new free States of the West .it makes him poor, or prevents him from get- abode of elegant manners and refined taste .cotton, which is more favorable to the effi-

Thus, then, we have fifteen Southern States -one-half of the number belonging to the in no aspect of the question whatever, is there Union, occupying half our territory-who preare either now or heretofore, or likely to be population which has acquired greater wealth other manner; and who have consequently The triumph of Southern enterprize and given ascendancy within their borders to capital in the accumulation of wealth being country life over city, in social and political established as a fact, demands of us an inves- power. In Great Britain, the only country tigation of its causes and this. I think, will which can be compared in civilization with materially elucidate the character of modern ours, the landholders are indeed a very wealcivilization, and particularly that which has thy class, perhaps the most so, but they have dwellings in London, and pass a large part of the year there. The landholders of Great Briadopted by men on their organization into tain also constitute but a small portion of the

(To be continued.)

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, upon all and singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits, that are of the Estate of Michael Haesloop, deceased, at Decemthreadbare topics of modern political philoso- long protracted efforts of France to conquer ber term 1848, of New Hanover County Court, phy here and abroad. Let us now consider England, and England to conquer France- hereby gives notice to all persons having claims the facts. Her free population in 1840, ac- and the wealth of Venice, Genoa, and Hol- against his intestate, to present the same within cording to the census, was 790,810, and her land. At a later period when the arts had the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be

> JOHN G. BAUMAN, Adm'r Dec 15, 1848-[14-3m

ry and wealth, has never had a parallel. The NEW CHEAP CASH STORE, First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors

from Market Street. THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surcondition of greater comfort and enjoyment merce, was the strengest possible stimulus to rounding country, that they are now receiving a progress in the arts and manufactures; hence large and general supply of FALL and WIN-

inequality of condition, great depravity of Blue, black and gray do Saxony Wool shirts Sattinetts. mixed Kentucky Jeans, Negro do

> other Vestings; | Checks; Cravats and Scarfs; Table & birdeye Diaper White, red, and yellow 8-4 brown damask do Table & bird eye Diapers; Flannel, a large supply; 8-4 Damask Table Cloth; Rough and Ready Coats; Cotton & Russia diapers;

Sack and Over do | A large supply of Look-Irish Linen & Lawns; Carpeting, a large supply; FOR LADIES WEAR. Plain & plaid bl'k Silks; Black silk and worsted

Colored, plaid, & striped Colored silk Plaid Tarton's do Silk and thread Buttons Cashmere de Cosse; for Ladies dresses; do de Lane: Bonnet & Cap Ribbons; Bombazine, large supply; Linen Cambric hdkfs; Swiss, Mull and Boo French Robes;

do Habbits; Jaconet and Cambric do do silk do Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose; Shawls; do black do do do do worsted do do woolen net do Saxony woolen do Black & white English silk Hose; do waffle do raw do Black Merino

Children's worsted boots: Ladies Hoods: Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose; do Polka Coats; Muslin Skirts; Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold very

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased ile by the triumph of the Roundheads and of by the package at reduced prices, will be offered at uncommonly low prices. We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine

> confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market. JOHN KYLE & CO. Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848-3-y

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, and for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.